

U.S. Army Medical Library  
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DISPLAY OF BOOKS IN LIBRARY HALL. CENTENARY  
MEETING ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY.

C. G. TOEPPER.

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The literature contained in the vast storehouse comprising the collection of the Army Medical Library is indeed a veritable treasure trove incomparable, and to attempt to place on exhibition even a meager cross-section of the most interesting pieces would be a Herculean task.

We have, therefore, chosen a few items at random, embracing the earlier texts that may engage the interest of the usual visitor to our library from the view point of medicine, history and progress.

We append hereto a list of these items, but be it understood that they do not purpose to show or even begin to skim the rich and noteworthy items that through the brief years of the library's existence were brought to it by the indefatigable efforts of Dr. John Shaw Billings and his worthy successors.

With this brief word of explanation the list follows:



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10 pt.

Shilander Cornelius. His chirurgie, [etc.] Translated from the latin by S. Hobbes. 8<sup>o</sup>, London, 1596.

Brunschwig Hieronymus (fl. 1500). The noble experyence of the vertuous handyworke of surgeri. London, Peter Treverus, 1525.

He was an outstanding German surgeon of the fifteenth century. This English translation of his work was taken from an edition published in Strasburg in 1491. It was the first important work on surgery to appear in England.

The Judycyall of Uryns: Consydyrynge that it is expedient for every man to know the operation and qualities of his body. (Title woodcut.) Roy. 4<sup>o</sup>, London? Wynkn de Worde? 1512.

Caius, John (Keyes) (1510-1573). A boke of conseil against the disease commonly called the sweate, or sweating sickness. London, Richard Grafton, 1552.

John Caius, like Thomas Linacre, was one of the great leaders of medicine in England. He first studied at Cambridge and then went to Padua, where he studied with Vesalius. Living in the same house with him. On his return to London, he was appointed reader in anatomy to the company of Barber-Surgeons. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians and physician to Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. His name is perpetuated in Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was Master from 1559 to 1573. In addition to the work shown here, he published, while abroad, translations of Galen.

Clowes, William. (1540? - 1604). A prooued practice for all young chirurgians, concerning burnings with gun powder, and wounds made with gunshot, sword, halbard, pyke, launce or such other. London, 1596.

The writings of William Clowes, probably the greatest of early English surgeons, show more spirit of inquiry than most Elizabethan surgeries. Various injuries are described in case-history form. The author's satirical style adds to the interest of his books.

Valescus de Taranta. Incipit tractatus de epidemia et peste domini Velasti de Tarenta. 4<sup>o</sup>. (n.p. 1470). Early tracts on plagues, syphilis and sweating sickness.



Shiland, Gervase. His Chirurgery. [etc.] Translated from the Latin by S. W. Jones. 8°. London, 1858.

Bronschweig, Hieronymus (fl. 1800). The noble experience of the various handicrafts of surgery. London, Peter Treverius, 1858.

He was an outstanding German surgeon of the fifteenth century. This English translation of his work was taken from an edition published in Gresham in 1891. It was the first important work on surgery to appear in England.

The Index of Wynn: [etc.] that it is expedient for every man to know the operation and qualities of his body. (The woodcut.) Wynn, 4°. London, Wynn de Wynn, 1812.

Calne, John (1510-1575). A booke of chirurgery against the disease commonly called the asette, or sweating sickness. London, Richard Grafton, 1553.

John Calne, like Thomas Wynn, was one of the great leaders of medicine in England. He first studied at Cambridge and then went to Padua, where he studied with Vesalius. Living in the same house with him, Calne was a man to London, he was appointed reader in anatomy to the company of Master-Surgeons. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians and physician to Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. His name is perpetuated in Gonville and Calne College, Cambridge, of which he was Master from 1559 to 1575. In addition to the work shown here, he published while abroad, translations of Galen.

Clowes, William. (1540? - 1600). A proved practice for all young chirurgeons, concerning burnings with gun powder, and wounds made with sword, arrow, halberd, pike, lance or such other. London, 1590.

The writings of William Clowes, probably the greatest of early English surgeons, show more a lack of industry than most English surgeons. Various injuries are described in case-study form. The author's editorial style adds to the interest of his books.

Volcanus de Tornante. Insuper tractatus de epidemia et peste homini Volcani de Tornante. 4°. (s.l. 1496). Early tract on plague, apoplexy and sweating sickness.



Phaer, Thomas (1510 ? - 1560). The regiment of life. London, Edwarde Whytechurche, 1545.

8 The regiment of life is a translation from Jean Goeurot's Sommaire et Entretement de Vis, 1530. The "Booke of chyldren," and the "Goodly bryefe treatyse of the pestylence," also contained in this book, were compiled from several authors. Thomas Phaer was physician, lawyer and translator. He wrote two legal handbooks and translated ~~nine~~ books of Virgil's Aeneid into English verse.

Recorde, Robert (1510 ? - 1568). The Urinal of physick. London, Reynold Wolfe, 1547.

Arcaeo, Francisco ( 1493 - 1571). A most excellent and compendious method of curing wounds in the head, and in other partes of the body. London, Thomas East for Thomas Cadmon, 1588.

8 John Read (fl. 1588) the translator, belonged to the group of surgeons including Clowes, Gale, Hall and Banister, who, in the later part of Elizabeth's reign endeavored to improve English surgery.

Roesslin, Eucharius ( 1490? - 1526 ). The byrth of mankynde, otherwise named the womans booke. Thomas Raynald, 1545.

8 This edition was revised "from top to toe" and enlarged by "Thomas Raynald, phisition." The printer, Thomas Raynald, is thought to have been a different person, although perhaps a kinsman of the physician.

Borde, Andrew (1490 ? - 1549 ). The brevity of helthe. ... London, Thomas East, 1575.

8 Andrew Borde, whose name has been associated without much apparent reason, with the official "Merry Andrew," joined the Carthusian order at an early age. After some twenty years, however, he found that he was "nott able to byd the rugorosite" of the order, and he obtained a dispensation from his vow. He then went abroad, where he studied medicine and wrote a number of popular works.

Vicary, Thomas (d. 1560 ). The Englishman's treasure. ... with the true anatomye of man's body. ... London, B. Alsop and Thomas Favv'cett, 1641.



Phaser, James (1810? - 1860?). The resident of life. London.  
Edwards Wychman, 1843.

The resident of life is a translation from Jean Goussier's *Le  
maître et l'apprenti de vie*, 1830. The "Books of children"  
and the "Goodly words" of the "gentleman" also con-  
tained in this book, were compiled from several authors. Thom-  
as Fraser was physician, lawyer and translator. He wrote the  
legal handbooks and translated into English verse.  
into English verse.

Reynolds, Robert (1810? - 1840?). The Urinal of physics. Lon-  
don, Reynolds Wells, 1847.

Reynolds, Thomas (1810? - 1840?). A most excellent and compe-  
tious method of curing women in the head, and in other parts  
of the body. London, Thomas East for Thomas Reynold, 1838.

John Head (fl. 1828) the translator, belonged to the group of  
surgeons including Thomas, John, Hall and Hamilton, who in  
the latter part of Elizabeth's reign endeavored to improve En-  
lish surgery.

Reynolds, Thomas (1810? - 1840?). The birth of manhood.  
otherwise named the woman's book. Thomas Reynolds, 1845.

This edition was revised "from top to toe" and enlarged by  
Thomas Reynolds, physician. The printer, Thomas Reynolds, is  
thought to have been a different person, although perhaps a  
kinsman of the physician.

Borke, Andrew (1810? - 1840?). The brevity of halberd. ...  
London, Thomas East, 1847.

Andrew Borke, whose name has been associated without much ap-  
parent reason, with the official "Merry Andrew," joined the  
military order at an early age. After some twenty years,  
however, he found that he was fitter able to buy the "military"  
of the order, and he obtained a dispensation from his vow. He  
then went abroad, where he studied medicine and wrote a number  
of popular works.

Phaser, James (1810? - 1860?). The Englishman's treasure. ... with  
the true anatomy of man's body. ... London, B. Alsop and Thom-  
as Fraser, 1841.

Phaser, James



8 The first edition of this work is believed to have appeared in 1548, but no copy is now known to be extant. The author was the first Master of the company of Barber-Surgeons after the union in 1540.

Diploma for the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy issued by the University of Padua A.D. 1700 to Fortunatus Gualler of Mantua. Sm. 4<sup>o</sup>. Done by hand and rubricated in fruits and flowers.

Paynell, Thomas (fl. 1528 - 1567 ). *Regimen sanitatis Salerni*. London, Sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, Thomas Berthelet, 1541.

8 He studied medicine and later became an Austin friar. He was chaplain to Henry VIII and an intimate friend of Alexander Barclay. In addition to this work, he translated the De morbo gallico of Ulrich von Hutten, and other works.

John of Arderne ( 1307 - 1380 ). *Opera chirurgica*, illustrated MS. on vellum of the period about 1400. England, 4<sup>o</sup>.

Guy de Chauliac ( fl. 1340 - 1370 ). The questyonyary of cyrugyns. London, sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, 1541.

8 This was taken from the Chirurgia magna of Guy de Chauliac, the greatest of all Medieval surgeons. The present translation is the work of Robt. Copland (fl. 1508-1547), who may have worked for Caxton, whom he resembled in his versatile rule of author, translator, and printer.

Lanfranc (d. ca. 1315 ). A most excellent and learned worke of chirurgia, callèd Chirurgie parua Lanfranci. ... sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, London, Thomas Marshe, 1565.

8 The author, by his straightforward style of lecturing and his use of bedside instruction, became the virtual founder of French surgery. John Hall, the translator, was a surgeon who boldly denounced the quacks of his day.

Jones, John ( fl. 1579 ). A briefe, excellent and profitable discourse of the naturall beginning of all growing and living things. ... 8<sup>o</sup>, London, for William Jones, 1574.

✓ Jones' books are also of interest as being among the first advertisements of English watering places.







Lowe, Peter (1550? - 1612? ). A discourse of the whole art of chyrurgie. ... The second edition, corrected, and much amended. London, 8<sup>o</sup>, Thomas Purfoot, 1612.

This edition is the earliest now recorded as extant. The author was founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow ( charter dated November 29, 1599).

Harvey, William ( 1578-1657 ). Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus. Sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, Francofurti sumpt. G. Fitzeri, 1628, 1st ed.

Exercitationes de generatione animalium quibus accedunt quaedam de partu: de membranis ac humoribus uteri: et de conceptione. 4<sup>o</sup>, London, G. Pulleyn, 1651.

Hunter, John. A treatise on the venereal diseases. 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1706.

Pharmacopoeia simpliciorum et efficaciorum in usum noscomii militaris ad Foederatarum Americae civitatum pertinentis, 12<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, Styner & Cist.

8 Military pharmacopoeia by Dr. William Brown, 1778. First pharmacopoeia published in the United States.

Dr. Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General. List in manuscript of 130 titles of books in his office. 1840, sm. 8<sup>o</sup>.

Dr. John Shaw Billings' first printed list of 30 leaves of the library collection in 1865. Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office Library, October 23, 1865.

Jenner, Edward ( 1749 - 1823 ). First note of anaphylaxis, p. 13 of his Inquiry into the causes and effects of variolae vacinae. 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1798.

Graunt, John. ( Natural and political. Observations mentioned in a following index and made upon the bills of mortality. Fourth impression, Oxford, by William Hall for John Martyn, and James Allestry, Printers to the Royal Society. 12<sup>o</sup>, 1665.

Benjamin Rush



Lowe, Peter (1830? - 1812?). A discourse of the whole art of surgery. . . . The second edition, corrected, and much amended. London, 1812. Thomas Parry, 1812.

This edition is the earliest now recorded as extant. The author was founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (charter dated November 29, 1829).

Harvey, William (1878-1857). Exercitationes anatomicae de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus. Sm. 4°. Francofurti amstel. P. Fischer, 1855, 1st ed.

Exercitationes de generatione animalium et de aedonem eiusdem de partu: de semine et de humore utero: et de conceptu. 4°. London, G. Polier, 1851.

Hunter, John. A treatise on the venereal diseases. 4°. London, 1796.

Pharmacopoeia aethiopica et officinaria in usum nostrum: militis ad Foederatum Americanum continentem. 12°. Philadelphia, Steiner & Clay.

Military pharmacopoeia by Dr. William Brown, 1798. First pharmacopoeia published in the United States.

Dr. Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General. List in manuscript of 150 titles of books in his office. 1840, Sm. 8°.

Dr. John Shaw Billings. First printed list of 30 leaves of the library collection in 1865. Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office Library, October 23, 1865.

Jenner, Edward (1749 - 1823). First note of anaphylaxis p. 13 of his Inquiry into the causes and effects of variolae vaccine. 4°. London, 1798.

Grant, John. Natural and political observations mentioned in a following index and made upon the bill of mortality. Fourth impression, Oxford, by William Hall for John Murray, and James Alastair, printers to the Royal Society. 12°. 1665.

Bibliography



Rush, Benjamin ( 1745 - 1813 ). Medical inquiries and observations: containing an account of the Billious remitting and intermitting yellow fever. ... 4 vols. 8<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson, 1796. (Copy formerly in the hands of John Redman Coxe, M. D.)

8 Budd, William. Typhoid fever, its nature, mode of spreading, and prevention. 4<sup>o</sup>, London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1873. Classic description of the disease.

Facsimile illuminated copy of Harvey's Paduan diploma.

Mundinus de Luzzi Mundino ( 1276 - 1326 ). Anatomia, Leipzig, Martin Landsberg, C 1493.

8 Surgeon and Anatomist of Bologna. First to perform a dissection of the human body in public, and to advocate its advantage in the teaching of medicine. Author of "Anatoma omnium humani corporis interiorum membrorum," 1316, which served as a textbook for anatomy for more than a hundred years. It was said of him "Mundinus quem omnis studentum universitas colit ut Deum."

Frapoli, Franciscus. Animadversions in morborum vulgo pel-agram. 8<sup>o</sup>, Mediolani, 1771.

Smellie, William ( 1687 - 1763 ). Course of lectures upon midwifery. sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, n.p., 1742. (With Smellie's autograph.)

8 Obstetrician. Inventor of numerous instruments, including midwifery forceps, with a simple lock, which became known as the English lock, also perforators and blunt hooks. His first forceps were made of wood, and afterwards he used metal blades covered with leather. Author of "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery," London, 1732. He considerably advanced the knowledge of the position of the head during labour, and also of the contracted pelvis.

Van Leeuwenhoek, Anton ( 1632 - 1723 ). Ondekte onsigtbaaheeden (Microscopical discoveries.) 8<sup>o</sup>, 1683. (Contains the first microscopical figurations of bacteria and of spermatozoa.)







8 Naturalist and microscopist. Janitor of the Aldermen at Delft. The first to describe the blood circulation and to publish an account of the capillary circulation and so complete Harvey's theory of the circulation. He also described the spermatozoa and discovered the striped character of voluntary muscle and the structure of the crystalline lens. He was the first to see protozoa under the microscope (1675), and to find micro-organisms in the teeth.

Thacher, Thomas ( 1620 - 1678 ). A brief rule to guide the common people of New England how to order themselves and theirs in the small-pox and measles. 18°. Boston, 1677-78.

Bullein, William (Ca. 1500 - 1576). Bulleyn's bulwarke of defence againste all sicknes, sornes, and wounds, that daily assaulte mankinde. Fol. London, John Kyngston, 1562.

8 William Bulleyn, born early in the reign of Henry VIII, studied medicine in England and abroad. This work, with its rather grandiose title, is typical of the popular treatises of the time.

Pringle, John ( 1707 - 1782 ). Observations on the diseases of the Army in camp and garrison. 8°, London, 1752.

Bard, Samuel ( 1742 - 1721 ). An inquiry into the nature, cause and cure of the angina suffocativa, or sore throat distemper. 8°, New York, 1771.

Van Swieten, Gerhard ( 1700 - 1772 ). The diseases incident to Armies with the method of cure. 8°, Philadelphia, 1775.

8 Studied in Vienna, entered the Church, and became physician and president of the General Medical Department of Austria. Founder of the old Vienna School of Medicine. He used the Fahrenheit thermometer and advocated the use of corrosive sublimate in the treatment of syphilis. His name is preserved in the Liqour van Swieten, an alcoholic solution of corrosive, which is still in use. He was a skillful stenographer, and acted as censor of books to the Court.

Scarpa, Antonio ( 1747 - 1832 ). De structura finestre rotundae. Auris et de tympane secundaria anatomicae observationes. 8°, Mutinae, 1772.

8 Surgeon and anatomist. A pupil of Morgagni. Professor of Modena and Pavia. Studied hernia, orthopedics and Ophthalmic







8 surgery. His works are beautifully illustrated, being models of anatomical accuracy combined with the perfection of engraving. His name is now well known in connection with "Scarpa"s triangle."

Rantsovius, Henricus (1526 - 1598). The Englishmans Doctor or Schools of Salerne or Physicall observations for the preserving of the bodies of man in continuall health. Written for the private use of his sons. Translated by John Barington, London, 18<sup>o</sup>, 1624.

8 Withering, William (1741 - 1799). An account of the fox-glove and some of its uses. 8<sup>o</sup>. Birmingham, M. Swinney, 1785. Practiced at Edgebaston, near Birmingham. Introduced digitalis into medicine.

Vesalius, Andreas (1514 - 1562). Liborum de humerus corporis fabricus epitome, cum annotationibus Nicolai Fontani. Fol. Ams-telodami, 1642.

Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus published in facsimile with hieroglyphic transliterations with translation and commentary. Fol. Chicago, 1930.

Morgagni, Joh Baptistae (1682 - 1772). De sedibus et causis morborum. ... Fol. Venetia, 1761.

8 The founder of pathological anatomy and professor of Padua. He was the first to devote exclusive attention to the anatomical results of common diseases. Author of "Adversaria anatomica," 1705. In the above work, which he published in his 79th year, he draws attention to syphilitic aneurysm and disease of the mitral valve. He identified the clinical features of pneumonia with solidification of the lungs, and described what is now known as the "Morgagnian cataract."

Vigo, Joannes (1460 - 1519). The most excellent workes of chirurgerye, made and set forth by Maister John Vigon, head Chirurgien of our tyme in Italia, translated into English by Bartholomew Traheron. Whereunto is added an exposition of straunge termes and unknowen symples, belongyng to the arts. Fol. London, 1543.

Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius ( 25 B.C. ). Libri de medicina. 4<sup>o</sup>, Florentiae, 1478.







Said to have been born in Rome. Author of an important work on medicine in eight books. He was the first writer to deal professedly with surgery and his pharmacy shows that the art had made considerable advances. His book remained a textbook until the middle of the last century and was repeatedly translated into the chief European languages. He gives directions for lithotomy by the apparatus minor. The first edition of his "De Re Medicine" was printed at Florence, 1478.

Mauriceau, Francois ( 1637 - 1709 ). Traite de maladies des femmes grosses. 2d ed., 4<sup>o</sup>, Paris, 1695.

Obstetrician and President of the College of St. Come. He introduced version and much practical knowledge into his teaching of obstetrics. The above work ran through many editions and was often translated.

Malpighi Marcello ( 1628 - 1694 ). Anatome plantarum. Fol. Mondini, 1675.

Anatomist and histologist. Professor of Medicine at Bologna. Physician to Pope Innocent XII. Observed the capillary circulation of the lung in the frog in 1661. His name is enshrined in his "Malpighian corpuscles" of the kidney and the "Malpighian bodies" of the spleen. He was the author of several works on anatomy and pathology. He proved that the bile is secreted by the liver cells and not by the gall bladder.

Defrasse & Licht's Epidaure, restauration and description. Temple of Aesculapium at Epidaurus. Fol. 1895.

Zinn, Johann Gottfried ( 1727 - 1759 ). \* De ligamentis ciliaribus. 4<sup>o</sup>, Gottingen, 1763.

Professor of medicine at Gottingen. Wrote several treatises on anatomy, including a description of the human eye published in 1755. The "zonule" and the tendon of origin of the eye muscles commemorate him.

Tilton, James ( 1745 - 1822 ). (De hydrope.) 8<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, 1771.

Surgeon

Physician and Surgeon General of the United States Army 1813-15.

Aristoteles ( 384 - 322 B.C. ) Opera. fol. Augsburg, Ambrosius Keller, 1479.







Fallopius Gabriel ( 1523 - 1563 ). Opera genuina omnia.  
T. 2, Venetiis, fol. 1606.

Casserijs, Julius ( 1545 - 1616 ). De vosis auditusque  
organis historis anatomica. Fol. Ferrara, 1600-1.

Ketham, Joannes. Fascicula di medicina vulgari. Fol.  
[1509].

Urine chart. Meant to show the various color and their di-  
agnostic signification. Similar charts were in use in manu-  
script throughout the middle ages. Their origin is probably  
Arabic.

Keen, William Williams ( 1837 - 1932 ) Linear craniotomy.  
8<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, 1891.

Berengarius, J. ( 1480 - 1550 ). Anatomia carpi Isogogae  
breves. Sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, Venetiis, 1555.

Astruc, Jean ( 1684 - 1766 ). De morbis Venereis.

French surgeon and obstetrician. He wrote the history of  
syphilis and venereal diseases in 1735 which remains a most  
useful record. It went through several editions and was  
translated into English. Author also of "Traite des maladies  
des femmes," Paris, 1761. He became professor of anatomy at  
Toulouse in 1710 and of medicine at Montpellier in 1716.  
About 1728 he removed to Paris and was appointed consulting  
physician to the King and professor of medicine in 1730.

Morgan, John ( 1735 - 1789 ). N. S. 1777.

A vindication of his public character in the station of  
Director-General of the hospitals and physician-in-chief  
to the American Army 1776.

Antique Sinhalese ola on Veterinary Medicine, Ca. 1670 A.D.

Sinhalese Astrologic Monthly Calender, A.D. 1800.

Sinhalese handbook for Vederals, 1640, A.D.







Kircher, Athanasius (1602 - 1680). *Physiologie Kircheriana Experimentalis*, Fol. Amstelodami, 1680.

8 Early experimentation in hypnotism.

Nicholaus the Salemnitan (1240) *Incipit and dolarium Nicolai*.

8 Sometimes confused with Nicholas Prepositi, President of the School of Salerno. He was the author of "Antidotarium" in which the apothecaries' weight is stated. Author of a work called "Quid pro Quo," an alphabetically-arranged catalogue of equivalent drugs. From this title the common expression originated. He described the soporific sponge for use before operating. It was steeped in a mixture of opium, hyoscyamus, mulberry juice, lettuce, mandragora, and ivy, dried and when moistened inhaled by the patient. The Antidotarium was printed at Venice in 1471.

Fludd, Robert (1574 - 1637). *Integrum morborum mysterium*. Fol. Francofurti, 1631.

8 On pictures stolen from Vesalius" "Fabrica" of 1542, Fludd, a phantastic English physician (died 1627) attempts here to explain the etiology of coryza on the principle of the siphon connecting the anterior ventricles of the brain with the nose. A rather unfortunate application of a precise physical phenomenon, 1631.

Vica d' Azyr, Felix ( 1748-1794 ). *Traite d'anatomie et de physiologie*. Fol. Paris, 1786.

Aspinwall, George - A dissertation on the cynache maligna. 8<sup>o</sup>, Mann and Adams, Dedham, 1796.

Bigelow, Jacob (1787 - 1879 ). A discourse in self-limited diseases; delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society. 8<sup>o</sup>, W. Hale, Boston, 1835.

Avenzoar, Abhomeron Abynzohar ( ----1161 ). *Collegit Auerroys*. Fol. 1497?

8 Spanish physician and surgeon. Probably a Jew, born near Seville, of a renowned medical family, he was called "The Wise and Illustrious." Experimented on animals and probably was the first to attempt the total extirpation of the uterus.







Recommended goat's milk in phthisis and noted the harmful effects of emanations from swampy ground. He described the *Acarus scabici* and advocated that experience should be the sole guide of the physician. He wrote "El Teisir," a treatise full of interesting details. Latin translations of his works have been printed.

Montagnana, Bartholomaeus, ca. 1460. *Tractatus tres de balneis patavinis*. Fol. Venetiis, 1467.

M.S. Notes on the lecture of John R. Coxe, M.D. 1824-25.

Addoms, Jonas Smith. \*Malignant fever, which prevailed in the City of New York during the months of August, September and October in the year 1791. Queen's College, New Jersey, 8°. T. & J. Swords, New York, 1792.

Morton, Wm. T. G. Statements: supported by evidence of Wm. G. Morton, M. D., on his claim to the discovery of the improprieties of ether.

Virchow, Rudolf ( 1821 - 1892 ). *Die cellular pathologia in ihrer Begründung auf physiologische und pathologische Gewebelehre*. 8°, Berlin, 1858.

8 Beginning the modern epoch in medicine.

Professor of pathology at the University of Berlin. His work on Cellular Pathology published in 1858 had a marked influence on the pathological teaching of the nineteenth century. He was also a politician, an anthropologist, and an archaeologist. He edited the well-known Virchow's Archiv for pathological anatomy.

Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (1834 - 1913 ). *Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte*, 8°.

Professor of zoology at Jena. The chief exponent of materialistic evolution. He held the position that the development of the individual is a condensed recapitulation of the development of the race, and made a complete list of the steps of evolution including many purely hypothetical forms.

Sanctorius ( 1561 - 1636 ). *Commentaria in artem medicinalem Galeni*. 8°, Venice, 1646.

Servetus, Michael (1509-1563). *Christianismi restitutio*, 8°, 1553.







8 Born at Villaneuva Do Sigena in Aragon. Physician and theologist. First of the Unitarians. He pointed out that the blood passed into the heart after being mixed with air in the lungs. He graduated M.B. at Lyons under the name of Michel Villeneuve, practised at Paris, wrote a treatise on syrups. Fellow prosecutor with Vesalius to Winter in Paris. Lectured on and edited works of Ptolemy. He was burnt alive at Geneva as a heretic at the instigation of Calvin.

Pringle, Sir John ( 1707 - 1782 ). Observations on the nature and cure of hospital and jail-fevers. In a letter to Dr. Mead. 8<sup>o</sup>, London, 1750.

Scultetus, Johannes (1595 - 1695 ). Armamentorium chirurgicum. Fol. Ulmae Suevorum, B. Kühnen, 1655.

8 Surgeon. He describes a variety of methods of bandaging and the many-tailed bandage still in use is often called "Scultetus' bandage." Author of "Chyrurgeon's Storehouse," Englished by "E.B." London, 1674. The above work appeared posthumously and ran through several editions.

Longbottom, B. T. A treatise on Dentistry. Explaining the diseases of the teeth and gums. 16<sup>o</sup>, Prentiss & Cole, Baltimore, 1802.

Mitchell, Samuel Latham. Remarks on the gaseous oxyd of azote, or of nitrogen. 16<sup>o</sup>, T. & J. Swords, New York, 1795.

Barton, Benjamin Smith ( 1766 - 1815 ). Collections for an essay towards a materia medica of the United States; read before the Philadelphia Medical Society on the twenty-first of February 1798. 8<sup>o</sup>.

Bauhin, Caspar ( 1560 - 1624 ). Theatrum anatomicum novis figuris aeneis illustratum et in lucem emissum opera et sumptibus Theodori de Bry. 8<sup>o</sup>, Francofurti ad Moenum, 1605.

Arnoldus de Villanova ( 1245? - 1310 ). Tractatus magistri Arnoldi de Villanova de arte cagnoscendi Venana cum quis timet sibiae menestrari. 8<sup>o</sup>, Mantua, 1473.







8 Physician, Alchemist and Astrologer. Born in Spain and educated at Naples. Practiced at Barcelona, Avignon and Montpellier. Physician to Peter III of Aragon and Pope Clement V, treated Pope Boniface VIII for stone in the bladder. Ambassador from Peter of Aragon to Philip le Bel. He wrote a commentary "Perbolae," on the Regiment Sanitatis Salerni, and a set of aphorisms dedicated to Philip le Bel, a Compendium of Practice and a Herbal. He introduced alcohol and medicinal wines into the materia medica; brandy he held to be the "elixir of life." A collected edition of his works was printed at Lyons in 1504, and passed through nine editions.

Aetius of Amida ( 1502-1575). Librorum medicinalium tomis primus. Fol. Original Aldine imprint of Greek text. Venice, 1534.

8 One of the most prominent of the Byzantine compilers. Surgeon and therapist practicing in Constantinople. He described the Guinea worm and was the earliest Greek medical writer among the Christians who gives any examples of the spells and charms used by the Egyptians.

Account (An) of the numbers that have died of the distemper in the throat, withon the province of New Hampshire with some reflections thereon, July 1736. 16<sup>o</sup>, Boston, 1736.

Morgan, John ( 1735 - 1789 ). A discourse upon the institution of medical schools in America: delivered at a public anniversary commencement held in the College of Philadelphia, May 30 and 31, 1765. 12<sup>o</sup>, Wm. Howard, Philadelphia, 1765.

Laennec's stethoscope. First described in his treatise on the auscultation of the chest (Paris, 1819), by which he inaugurated a new epoch in physical diagnosis. (1828).

Ketham, Johannes de. 1480. Fasciculus medicinae. Fol. Venetia, 1495.

8 German physician who practised at Venice. Edited in 1491 Fasciculus Medicinæ, a collection of current writings by the medical men of his time. The book contains anatomical illustrations and fine wood engravings. There are several editions in Latin and Italian, with varying blocks. The drawings themselves have a long and interesting antecedent history.







Trousseau, Armand (1801-1867). *Traite pratique de la phthisie laryngee de la laryngite chronique et des maladies de la voix.* 8<sup>o</sup>, Paris, 1827.

Professor in the Faculte of Medicine in Paris and physician to the Hotel Dieu. He was a pioneer in thoracentesis. He made a specialty of croup and the employment of tracheotomy in that disease. His "*Traite de therapeutique et de matietes medicales*," par Trousseau at Padua, ran through eight editions in France and was translated into English, Spanish and Italian.

Police of the Medical Department. MS.

Health police of an army and military hospitals; with rules and regulations for the medical department by James Mann, M.D., Hospital Surgeon, United States Army and Medical Director of the Northern Division under the command of Major General Brown.

Tennent, John. An epistle to Dr. Richard Mead concerning the epidemical diseases of Virginia, particularly to pleurisy and peripneumony. 8<sup>o</sup>, Edinburgh, 1742.

Alexander of Tralles ( 525-600 A.D. ) Called Alexander Trel-lianus. *Practica Alexandri yatrois greci cum expositione glose interlinearis Jacobi de Partibus et Januensis in margine posite.* 4<sup>o</sup>, Lugduni, 1504.

Browne, Sir Thomas (1605 - 1682 ). *Religio Medici.* 12<sup>o</sup>, Argentorati, 1652.

Physician and author of "*Religio Medici*," 1652, *Pseudodixia Epidemica*," 1546, and "*Hydrotaphia*;" or a discourse on Sepulchral Urns lately found in Norfolk," 1658. A master of the English tongue "pure and undefiled." The eldest son of Edward Browne (1664-1708) was physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He travelled much and wrote accounts of his journeys in 1673, 1677 and 1680.

Papyrus Ebers facsimile. The most complete record of Egyptian medicine known, discovered by Georg Ebers at Thebes, 1872. Preserved at Leipzig and consists of 110 pages. Folio.

Draft of regulations for the medical department 1818. Apparently in the handwriting of Surgeon General Lovell.







Shippen, William ( 1736-1808). De placentiâ cum utero nexu. 8<sup>o</sup>, Edinburgh, 1761.

8 Sometime Director General and a Physician General of the Hospital.

Waterhouse, Benjamin (1754 - 1846 ). Topographic - Medical remarks, together with meteorological tables, or diary of the weather, made near the Headquarters of the 2d Military Department. By the Hospital Surg. and director, July 1816. M.S. 4<sup>o</sup>.

Parè, Ambroise ( 1509 - 1590) La methode curatoi re de la maladie Venerienne, 12<sup>o</sup>, Paris, 1552.

8 Famous military surgeon. Born at Bourg-Hersent, Maine. As a barber-surgeon became attached to the Army at the age of 19. Appointed surgeon to King Henry II; and afterwards to Francis II and Charles IX of France. He discarded the use of boiling oil as a cautery after amputations and reintroduced the use of the ligature and employed cold dressings. Improved the method of trepanning and devised numerous instruments. It is claimed for him that he was the first to practise forced delivery in protracted labour and to observe metastatic abscesses in cases of blood-poisoning from wounds.

Asklepiades of Bethynus ( 100 B.C. ) Fragmenta, Digessit et cura Vit Chas. G. Gumpert. 8<sup>o</sup>, Vinoriae. (He is credited with originating tracheotomy.)

Pre Vesalius Broad sheets cut and printed by Heinrich Vogtherr in Strassburg 1539. The idea of anatomical representation by cut-out organs put in position in situ was also adopted by Vesalius in his first Tabulæ Anatomicae of 1538.

Clorion new Harmony. Old anatomical illustrations. 1531-1530.

Jenner, Edward ( 1749 - 1823 ). His: An inquiry into the causes and effects of the variolae vaccinae. 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1798.

8 The first human vaccination as observed by him on the hand of a dairy maid who with a scratched hand had milked a cow affected with cow pox. This led to the discovery of protective vaccination against small pox. The tinting is done by brush work on printed fine engraving.







Fragment of purgation calender. (*Laxiekalender*) printed with the types of Gutenberg's 36 line Bible (1457), and discovered by Professor Sudhoff in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.

Currie, William. An historical account of the climate and diseases of the United States of America and of the remedies and methods of treatment which have been found most useful and efficacious, particularly in those diseases which depend upon climate and situation. 8<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, 1792.

Dioscordes, Anazebus Pedacilis. De materia medica. 8<sup>o</sup>, 1518.

8 The Father of Pharmacy. Famous for his great work "In re Materia Medica." An independent investigator and writer upon the medicine of his time. He travelled extensively in Italy, Gaul, Spain, Germany and Greece. He describes 600 plants. The earliest manuscript of his work extant is that known as the "Manuscript Anicia," VI century, now in the Royal Library at Vienna. It was translated into latin in the XVI century and continued to be a popular work on the subject for centuries. There is an unpublished interlinear translation into English in the Magdalen College Library at Oxford. It was made by John Goodyer 1652-55.

Stearns, Samuel. The American Herbal, or Materia Medica, wherein the virtues of the minera, vegetable and animal productions of North and South America are laid open so far as they are known. 16<sup>o</sup>, Carlisle, 1801.

Meibomius, Johannes Henricus (1590 - 1666). De flagrorum usu in re Venerio. Sm. 48<sup>o</sup>. London, 1665.

8 Probably the smallest book in the Library.

Franklin, Benjamin ( 1706-1790 ). Observations and causes and cures of smoky chimneys. 12<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, 1787.

Ladmiral, Joanne. Icon duræ matris in convexu superficie visæ.

8 One of the earliest and best colored prints of an anatomical preparation made by the great Friedrich Huysch (died Amsterdam, 1721) master in the injection of anatomical specimens. The printing in colors was the invention of Le Blon (1721) and here appropriated by his pupil Ladmiral (1738) as his own invention.







Bright, Richard ( 1789 - 1858 ). Cases and observations illustrative of renal diseases. 8<sup>o</sup>, London, 1836.

8 Clinical physician. Born at Bristol, educated at Edinburgh. Physician to Guy's Hospital in London and to the London Fever Hospital. His name is associated with those morbid conditions of the kidney known as "Bright's Disease," His "Reports of Medical Cases" published in 1827, which contained his description of essential nephritis and distinguishing between cardiac and renal dropsy, established his reputation throughout the world. He reformed the knowledge of renal pathology.

Bell, Isaac. An analytical view of the animal economy. 12<sup>o</sup>, New York, 1898.

Metlinger, Bartholomaeus (ca. 1491). Ein Regiment der jungen Kinder. Fol. Augsburg, 1474.

8 Early German medicine. First textbook on feeding in vernacular.

Mitchell, S.W., Morehouse, G.R., and Keen, W.W. Gunshot wounds and other injuries of the nerves. 12<sup>o</sup>, J.B.Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1864.

Brunschweig, Hieronymus ( ---ca. 1524 ). Buch von der Pest. Fol. Strassburg, 1500.

8 An Alsatian army surgeon. Author of an illustrated work on surgery and one on herbs, simples, and the art of distillation. He describes gunshot wounds and taught that they were poisoned, a subject of surgical controversy until the nineteenth century. The first edition of the "Buch der Chirurgie," was printed at Strassburg, 1497, and was translated into English in 1525. The English version of the book on distillation was published in 1527, and is also an illustrated herbal.

Von Baer, Karl Ernst (1792 - 1876). De ovi mammalium et hominis genesi. 4<sup>o</sup>, Leipsiae, 1827.

8 Professor of Zoology at Konigsberg. Founder of embryology. He described the development of many vertebrate types with great minuteness and accuracy and discovered the mammalian ovum. He enunciated the law that development in a process of differentiation by which the germ becomes more individualized from the general to the special. He also described the formation of the germ layers.







Cadwalader, Thomas ( 1708 - 1779 ). An essay on the West India drygripes; with the method of preventing and curing that cruel distemper. 8<sup>o</sup>, B. Franklin, Philadelphia, 1745.

Anderson, Peter. \* On the diarrhea infantum. 8<sup>o</sup>, Columbia College, New York, 1795.

Heller, J. F. ( 1813-1871 ). Application of chemistry and microscopy to urinology. A pupil of Liebig. The one sided routine application of qualitative analysis led to similarly erroneous generalisations as did the uroscopy of earlier days.

Fries (Phrisius) (Laurentias)) (Ca. 1480). Synonime und gerecht Usslegung der worter so man den in der Artzney allen Fr. Frutern, Wurzeln Blume. ... Fol. Strassburg, 1519.

Copho. Anatomia porci ex Cophonus libri in Dryander Jo. Anatomiae. Sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, Marpurgi, 1587.

De Stuben, Baron. Regulations for the order and description of the troops of the United States. 12<sup>o</sup>, Boston, 1794.

Bard, Samuel ( 1742 - 1821 ). A discourse upon the duties of a physician. 8<sup>o</sup>, A. & J. Robertson, New York, 1769.

Moses Maimonides ( 1139 - 1208 ). Tractatus Rabbi Moysi (De regimine sanitatis. Original imprint, Florence, (1478).

Very rare. A representative work of Jewish medicine in the twelfth century.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell ( 1815 - 1894 ). The contagiousness of puerperal fever. 8<sup>o</sup>. 1842-1847.

Cruikshank, William Cumberland (1745 - 1800). The anatomy of the absorbing vessels of the human body. 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1786.

Ordnung eines erbarn Raths der Statt Regensburg die Hebammen betreffende, welche in gemein allen anderer Orten Hebammen Schwangern Frauen, und Kindelbetterin auch mit wenig nutz und dienstlich seih mage. 12<sup>o</sup>, (1555)







Raynalde, Thomas. The birth of mankinde. London, 1540.

- 8 The first book on obstetrics in English, in a free translation of Rösslin's Rosengarten of 1513. He also took the pictures from Rösslin and some anatomic ones from Vesalius Fabrica (Through Geminus). 10th English ed., 1598. Sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, Richard Watkins, London.

Hammond, William Alexander. (1828 - 1900 ). Physiological Memoirs. 8<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, 1863. (Sometime Surgeon General U.S.Army.)

Rösslin, Eucharius ( -- D 1526). Der Schwangern Frauen und Hebammen Rosengarten.

- 8 Gives for the first time a separate treatise on obstetrics and the dietetics and pathology of the new-born. Published in Strassburg, 1508. It marks the separation of obstetrics from surgery.

Miller, Willoughby D. ( 1853 - 1907 ). Microorganisms of the human mouth. 8<sup>o</sup>. Philadelphia, 1890.

- 8 A classical treatise.

Hippocrates Coi Medicorum omnium longe precipis octoginta volumina. Romae, 1525. Folio.

- 8 Son of the Asclepiad Heracleides. Called the "Father of Medicine." He was the first to free medicine from philosophic delusions and superstitions and to establish its fundamental principles upon a solid and rational basis. He propounded aphorisms for the cure of disease and called attention to the value of diet and exercise. He prescribed fumigations, gargles, oils, ointments, poultices and collyria. The Hippocratic collections have been repeatedly printed and translated.

Parkinson, John ( 1567 ---- ). Paradisi in sole paradisus terrestris; or a garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers which our English ayre will permitt to be noursed up. ... Fol. London, 1656.

Addison, Thomas ( 1797 - 1860). On the constitutional and local effects of disease of the supra-renal capsules. Fol. London, 1855.

Banester, John. The historie of man, sucked from the sappe of the most approved anathomistes in this present age. ... sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1578.

Bell, Sir Charles ( 1774 - 1842 ). [Original atlas of water color paintings which served as basis of his work on anatomy of the arteries. 1st ed. 1801. The description is in his own handwriting though his signature does not appear in the book.]







- 8 Younger brother of John Bell and endowed with equal artistic power. Surgeon to the Middle Middlesex Hospital. Discovered that the posterior roots of the spinal nerves presided over sensation and the anterior over motion, in 1826. "Bell's palsy" as a synonym for facial paralysis commemorates his name. His "Anatomy of Expression" was published in 1806. Became professor of surgery at Edinburgh in 1836. Published "A New Idea of the Anatomy of the Brain and Nervous System" in 1811.

Beaumont, William ( 1783 - 1863 ). Experiments and observations on the gastric juice and the physiology of digestion. 8<sup>o</sup>, Plattsburgh, 1833.

Franklin, Benjamin. Every man his own doctor or the poor planter's physician, 3d. ed., 16<sup>o</sup>, B. Franklin, Philadelphia, 1734.

Gale, Thomas ( 1507 - 1587 ). An Enchiridion of chirurgerie. 16<sup>o</sup>, London, 1563.

- 8 Army surgeon under Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth and Master of the Barber Surgeons Company. Opposed the theory that gunshot wounds were poisoned and advocated simple treatment. Author of "An excellent treatise of wounds made with gunshot," 1563, "An Enchiridion of Chirurgerie," 1563. "The Institution of Chirurgerie," which is written in the form of a dialogue and other treatises.

Drysdale, Thomas. Account of the yellow fever of 1794 as it appeared at Baltimore, in a series of letters to Dr. Benjamin Rush. M.S. 4<sup>o</sup>, 1804.

Goethe, Joh. Wolfgang (1749 - 1832 ) Ueber frn Zwischenkiefer des Menschen und der Thiere. 4<sup>o</sup>, Jena, 1831.

Sanctorius Instruments of clinical precision. Venice 1660. Sanctorio lived from 1561 to 1636.

da Vinci, Leonardo ( 1452 - 1519 ). Quaderni d'anatomia. Fol. Christiani, 1911-1916.

- 8 Equally great as an anatomist and original dissector of the human body and as a painter. He inspired the work of Vesalius. His notes on the drawings of his dissections are interesting examples of "mirror writing." His MS. "Quaderni d'Anatomia," is now in the Library of Windsor Castle.







Quain, Jones and Wilson, W. J. Erasmus. The viscera of the human body. Fol. London, 1840.

Potts, Jonathan ( 1747 - 1781 ). \* "De febribus intermittentibus potissimum tertianis. 12<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, 1771.

The Aesculapian Register, Philadelphia, 1824. June 17 - Dec. 9. 8<sup>o</sup>, Robert DeSilver, 1824.

Carey, Mathew ( 1760 - 1839 ). A short account of the malignant fever, lately prevalent in Philadelphia. 8<sup>o</sup>, Philadelphia, 1793-1830.

Mann, James. Medical sketches of the campaign of 1812-13-14. 8<sup>o</sup>, H. Mann & Co., Dedham, 1816.

Bigelow, Jacob ( 1787 - 1879 ). American medical botany, being a collection of the native medicinal plants of the United States. roy. 8<sup>o</sup>, 1817-1820.

8 Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital and professor of surgery at Harvard, U.S. He took an active part in the early anaesthetic experiments. He published his method of reducing dislocation of the shoulder in 1869.

Torrello, Gaspar. De dolore. Sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, Roma, 1500.

Davidge, John B. A treatise on the autumnal endemial epidemic of tropical climate, vulgarly called the yellow fever. 12<sup>o</sup>, W. Pechin, Baltimore, 1798.

Magnus Hundt ( --- 1519 ). Anthropologium, de hominis dignitate natura et proprietatibus. Sm. 4<sup>o</sup>, Leipzig, 1501.

8 Very rare.

Allston, William. \*On dropsy, or the hydropic state of fever. University of Pennsylvania. 8<sup>o</sup>, W. W. Woodward, Philadelphia, 1797.

Linacre, Thomas ( 1460? - 1524 ). Galeni de sanitate tuenda libri sex. Thomas Linacre Anglo interprete. Fol. Paris, 1517.







Rules and articles for the better government of the troops; raised or to be raised and kept in pay and at the joint expense of the twelve United English colonies of North America. 8°, W. & T. Bradford, Philadelphia, 1775.

Bernard, Claude ( 1830-1878 ). Lecons de physiologie experimentale appliquee a la medicine. 8°, Paris, 1855.

Guy de Chauliac (1300-1370). Cirugia, fol. Venetia, 1480.

8 Surgeon. Studied at Montpellier, Toulouse, Bologna and Paris. Became physician to Popes Clement VI, Innocent VI and Urban V, at Avignon. Author in 1363 of "Chirurgia Magna" which for centuries influenced the art in Europe. It was translated into French, Provencal, English, Italian, Dutch and Hebrew. No English version has been printed though there are several in manuscript. Advocated venesection and the actual cautery, and performed lithotomy. Hemorrhage he classified as arterial and venous. He used styptics, sutures, the actual cautery and ligation. In 1935 he was appointed Canon and Prebendary of Rheims.

Physick, Philip Syng ( 1768 - 1837 ). Abstracts from lectures on surgery. Notes by C. Redfield, University of Pennsylvania, 1818-1819, MS. 8°.

Bichat, Fr.-Xav. (1771-1802). Recherches physiologiques sur la vie et la mort. 8°, Paris, An. VIII, 1800.

Gaddesden, John ( 1280? - 1361). Rosa Anglica practica Medicine a capiti ad pedes. Fol. Papie, 1492.

Cushing, Harvey (1869 ----) The establishment of cerebral hernia as a decompressive measure for inaccessible brain tumours. 8°, Chicago, 1905.

Vesalius, Andreas (1514 - 1564) Suorum de humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome. Fol. Basileae, 1543.



